MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 464.

Removal of poverty in Backward States

*464. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the backward States with regard to removal of poverty in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to eradicate the poverty of the country during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI *GIRIDHAR GAMANG*): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the latest estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 1987-88, the proportion of poor in the country is 29.9 per cent. Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for Rural, Urban & Combined Areas 1987-88 is given at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Government is committed to eradication of rural poverty through self employment and wage earning programmes. As stated in the Eighth Plan, in order to achieve a situation of near full employment, additional employment must be generated in the process of growth itself. However, in the short run, to the extent the growth process will by pass certain sections of the society, it is necessary to provide supplemenatry employment and income to the poor through State intervention. Three major Centrally Sponsored programmes which are being implemented to increase the emlpoyment opportunities in the rural areas throughout the country are:— (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawhar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). While the IRDP is a self employment programme, the JRY and the EAS are wage employment programmes. Both under the IRDP and JRY funds are allocated to States on the basis of the proportion of rural poor in the State to the total rural poor in the country.

Intensified IRY of JRY (Second Stream) was introduced in 1993-94 in 120 backward districts of the 12 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where there is a concentration of unemployment and under-employment. The EAS was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1778 identified backward blocks situated in the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas. The EAS is presently being implemented in 2443 backward blocks in all States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Delhi, Chnadigarh and Pondicherry.

In addition some of the State Governments also have specific schemes in their own plans for lreation of supplementary employment e.g. Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in Maharashtra and Special Employment Generation Programme in Gujarat.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) has been designed to provide employment to the under employed and unemployed poor residing in urban areas. This has three components. (i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) to encourage self-employment and skill upgradation by providing subsidy loan, training and infrastructure support: (ii) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) provides wage employment opporunties to urban poor: and (iii) The Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) provides technical training in construction trades and assists beneficiaries belonging to weaker section of society (EWS) in housing and shelter upgradation.

The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) aims at creating participatory community based structures through

which community participate in identifying normative/felt needs, prioritize them and play a major role in planning, implementing, maintaining services and monitoring progress.

The Prime Minister announced a new scheme on 15th August, 1994 for urban poor. This is the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack the root causes of urban poverty in an integrated manner with an appropriate strategy involving various sectoral programmes of Central/State Governments, as well NGOs. PMIUPEP initially targets the urban poor living in 345 class—II towns whose estimated population, based on 1991 Census figures, was about 5 million people (or 1 million families). The specific objectives under the new programme will be (i) effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) convergence through sustainable support system; (iv) skill upgradation and employment generation; (v) improvement of water supply and sanitation; and (vi) solid waste management and environmental improvement. A sum of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for implementation of this scheme for the year 1995-96.

The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 for providing self employment to educated unemployed Youth both in rural and urban areas. Tre scremes has been designed to provide employment by setting up of micro enterprises by the educated unemployed youth. It relates to the seiting up of self-employment venturrs through industry, service and business routes. Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) which was in operation from 1983-84 to 1993-94 has been subsumed in the PMRY. Under PMRY Scheme capital subsidy is disbursed to the beneficiaries through banks by Reserve Bank of India. Subsidy is provided at the rate of 15 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500 per entrepreneur.

In addition, there is the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which emphasises necessary allocations to important social development programmes which affect the quality of life of the people. The components covered under MNP are elementary and adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural sanitation, rural roads, nutrition, rural electrification, rural housing, rural domestic cooking energy, public distribution system, and environmental improvement of urban slums. Special outlays are earmarked in the plans of the State Governmenht for these programmes. In addition, some of the sectors where more funds were considered critical, centrally sponsored schemes were launched to supplement the funds in the State sector. The strategy under the MNP consists of establishing a network of basic services and facilities in all areas upto nationally accepted norms within a specified timeframe so as to ensure access to these basic amenities of life of all especially the poor.

All the aforementioned poverty alleviation programmes will continue in the remaining two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Statement I

Number and percentage of population below the poverrthy line by states separately for rural, Urban & combined areas 1987-88 *(Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153.1	33.8	42.6	26.1	195.70	31.7
2.	Assam	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.89	22.8
3.	Bihar	300.3	42.7	36.1	30 0	336.54	40.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat . . .	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.25	18.4
5.	Haryana . . .	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	18.15	11.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.4	4.52	9.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir .	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.70	13.9
8.	Karnataka. . .	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.45	32.1
9.	Kerala . . .	37.4	16.4	11.6	19.3	43.93	17.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	101.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.07	36.7
11.	Maharashtra . .	166.9	36.7	47.2	17.0	211.70	29.2
12.	Orissa . . .	126.2	48.3	70.9	24.1	135.12	44.7
13.	Punjab . . .	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.83	7.2
14.	Rajasthan . . .	80.6	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.54	24.4
15.	Tamil Nadu . .	138.4	39.5	33.5	20.5	176.55	32.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh . .	373.1	37.2	75.2	27.2	483.34	35.1
17.	West Bengal . .	137.2	30.3	35.3	20.7	173.45	27.6
18.	Small States & UTs .	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.20	7.7
19.	All India . . .	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2375 70	29.9

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आदरणीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्रीजी ने अपने बहुत लंबे-चौड़े उत्तर में जवाहर रोजगार योजना, नेहरू रोजगार योजना और एम्प्लायमेंट एश्योरेंस स्कीम के बारे में बताया। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह स्कीम जब लागू होती है या गरीबी रेखा के बहुत नीचे जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए जो प्रोग्राम्स हैं, क्या यह समीक्षा की जाती है कि हर साल ये कितनी जगह पर लागू हुए और खास तौर से बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स और बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स जहां कि बॉर्डर एरिया है उनमें ? सभापति जी, अभी-अभी पंजाब में टैरेरिज्म रहा.... 6 डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐसे हैं, जहां पर बहुत ज्यादा गरीबी आ गई है। क्या इन स्टेट्स में या डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ये स्कीम लागू करने के बाद कोई समीक्षा की गई है ? अगर की गई है, तो उसका क्या असर है ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Sir, the question is regarding backward States. We do not have information about backward States. But we have got information regarding backward districts and backward blocks. It is not only under the JRY. There are seven different schemes which have been started by the Government of India along with the States' participation for poverty alleviation. The implementation is done by the States.

From time to time, the Government of India is reviewing and the respective departments are getting the information. As per that type of information which we received, in 1993-94 in 120 backward districts of 12 States, the JRY (Second Stream) was started. Then, in October, 1993, 177 identified backward blocks also were covered. This is the performance and these are the areas covered in backward districts as well as backward blocks.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह पिछले दो सालों में पावरटी कम हुई है या नहीं हुई ? और, यह जो हमारी स्कीम है, लिबरलाइजेशन की नई स्कीम जो हमने दी है और इकोनोमिक रिफार्मस दिए हैं, इसका ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर उन गांवों में जहां पर गरीबी बहुत है क्या कोई असर पड़ा है या नहीं पड़ा ? वहां पावरटी रेशो कम हुई है या नहीं हुई ? मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Sir, in Annexure-I of the written answer, I have already given poverty estimated Statewise. There was also a survey undertaken by the UNESCO. In Punjab, it is the lowest in the country: in other States, it varies and the highest will be in Orissa. It will be difficult to give information village-wise. Under the said survey, I have got the figures State-wise which have been annexed.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत लंबा-चौड़ा वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखा है । समयाभाव के कारण मैं लम्बा प्रश्न तो नहीं पूछ पाऊंगी, केवल एक बात मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि जिन योजनाओं का जिक्र इन्होंने किया है उसमें जवाहर रोजगार योजना बहुत प्रमुख है और जवाहर रोजगार योजना के बारे में स्वयं प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने अपना एक आंकलन करवाया था, जिससे यह आंकड़ा उभर कर आया था कि वर्ष में 16 या 17 दिन यह योजना रोजगार दिलाने में कामयाब हुई थी । मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट का यह आंकड़ा, यह समीक्षा उनकी जानकारी में है ? और अगर है तो इस योजना को और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाए ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Sir, I have given a lengthy answer to give the details of all the different schemes as well as programmes for the information of hon. Members and the people as a whole. Only on the basis of whatever reviews are being done, we have started the new schemes under the JRY which I have already mentioned, regarding districts as well as blocks. That apart, the Prime Minister has recently announced a new scheme for the urban poor for which Rs. 100 crores have been provided. On the basis of whatever review is being done by the Planning Commission as well as by the States, the EAS, a new scheme, has been given a new thrust. It will be a hundred days'.... not 16 days', employment scheme which has been started by the Government of India. So, Sir, whatever information we have given in our statement, that is a detailed information. The number of schemes as well as the quantum of allocations made for different programmes has been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

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